

acceptability determination is to continue in effect. If such adjudication is favorable, no further action is required. The Red Cross or the USO will not be notified in such cases in order to preclude the possibility of any adverse inference being drawn.

(3) If, after reviewing the information or report of investigation, the DISCO is unable to make a favorable security acceptability determination, the case shall be referred for further processing in accordance with part 155 of this title.

## PART 256—AIR INSTALLATIONS COMPATIBLE USE ZONES

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AUTHORITY: National Security Act of 1947, as amended, 61 Stat. 495.

SOURCE: 42 FR 773, Jan. 4, 1977, unless otherwise noted.

### § 256.1 Purpose.

This part:

(a) Sets forth Department of Defense policy on achieving compatible use of public and private lands in the vicinity of military airfields;

(b) Defines (1) required restrictions on the uses and heights of natural and man-made objects in the vicinity of air installations to provide for safety of flight and to assure that people and facilities are not concentrated in areas susceptible to aircraft accidents; and

(2) Desirable restrictions on land use to assure its compatibility with the characteristics, including noise, of air installations operations;

(c) Describes the procedures by which Air Installations Compatible Use Zones (AICUZ) may be defined; and

(d) Provides policy on the extent of Government interest in real property within these zones which may be retained or acquired to protect the operational capability of active military airfields (subject in each case to the availability of required authorizations and appropriations).

### § 256.2 Applicability.

This part applies to air installations of the Military Departments located within the United States, its territories, trusts, and possessions.

### § 256.3 Criteria.

(a) *General.* The Air Installations Compatible Use Zone for each military air installation shall consist of (1) land areas upon which certain uses may obstruct the airspace or otherwise be hazardous to aircraft operations, and (2) land areas which are exposed to the health, safety or welfare hazards of aircraft operations.

(b) *Height of obstructions.* The land area and height standards defined in AFM 86-8,<sup>1</sup> NavFac P-272 and P-80,<sup>1</sup> and TM 5-803-4<sup>1</sup> will be used for purposes of height restriction criteria.

(c) *Accident potential*—(1) *General.* (i) Areas immediately beyond the ends of runways and along primary flight paths are subject to more aircraft accidents than other areas. For this reason, these areas should remain undeveloped, or if developed should be only sparsely developed in order to limit, as much as possible, the adverse effects of a possible aircraft accident.

(ii) DoD fixed wing runways are separated into two types for the purpose of defining accident potential areas. Class A runways are those restricted to light aircraft (See § 256.6) and which do not have the potential for development for heavy or high performance aircraft use or for which no foreseeable requirement for such use exists. Typically these runways have less than 10% of

<sup>1</sup>Filed as part of original. Copies available in the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Installations and Logistics)—ID, Washington, DC 20301.